

May God continue to bless America.

GOP JOB-CREATING AGENDA

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX) for 5 minutes.

Ms. FOXX. Mr. Speaker, when I go home every weekend and talk to my constituents, there are two things that they ask me repeatedly: What can be done about jobs, and what can be done about energy prices?

My constituents understand the colossal failure of the Obama stimulus bill. My constituents understand that government can create jobs only for more government bureaucrats. And those bureaucrats will have to justify their existence by creating more regulations that will kill more private sector jobs.

The liberal Democrats in Congress keep asking for a Republican jobs bill. Well, Mr. Speaker, we have passed at least 15 jobs bills. We have them outlined on this card, as my two colleagues before me talked about, and they are shown on jobs.gop.gov. We've passed at least 15 jobs bills that will help the private sector do exactly what Americans are asking us to do, which is to create jobs through growth in their businesses and allowing new businesses to form.

The liberal elite keep buying into the failed theory that government will create millions of jobs. The reality is that unless we provide the private sector with an environment that is conducive to job creation, jobs will be hard to come by.

Mr. Speaker, I remember the cost of a gallon of gasoline when President Obama was sworn in, it was \$1.85. Today, it is at least \$3.45, an 86-percent increase—and it was a 100-percent increase until very recently. Republicans have addressed this with legislation that increases American energy production, provides us with energy security, and lowers our dependency on Middle Eastern oil.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans listen to the American people. We are acting to provide business owners and entrepreneurs the tools that they need to create jobs and at the same time reduce the cost of energy. We have advanced legislation that will help our constituents in these two very important ways: by helping businesses and their communities hire people, and by reducing the cost of energy.

But what has happened to legislation that will put Americans to work and lower energy costs? Democrat intransigence. The Senate has had these bills for months now and has failed the American people by refusing to take action. Senate Democrat Majority Leader REID recently said: "It's very clear that private sector jobs are doing just fine." This failure to accept the reality that the job-killing, anti-growth policies of this administration and the liberal elites are the key contributors

to the 9.1-percent unemployment rate that continues to be in the United States.

The liberal Democrats keep pushing for what is almost a carbon copy of the failed Obama stimulus that cost the taxpayers almost \$1 trillion without having the slightest positive impact on unemployment and the economy. Now President Obama and the liberal elites are asking to do it all over again—more spending, fewer jobs.

The administration wants to continue to pick winners and losers and fund unproven technologies that cost the taxpayers billions with little or no return. One shining example—if that's the way you want to look at it—is the Solyndra fiasco. The administration acted like a venture capital firm and squandered half a billion dollars, leaving the taxpayer holding the bill.

Mr. Speaker, while the liberal elites in the House and Senate keep thinking that the private sector—the job-creating sector—is doing fine, House Republicans will continue to craft and pass legislation to help job creators, to lower energy prices, and to improve the economy. And I encourage Americans to learn about this on their own through jobs.gop.gov.

CALLING ON THE SENATE TO PASS JOBS BILLS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. HERGER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, this House has sent numerous jobs bills to the Senate in an effort to get our Nation back to work.

I want to call particular attention to the 3 percent withholding repeal legislation I authored, which passed the House with overwhelming bipartisan support just last week. This legislation will help many small businesses create more jobs, and the Senate should act on it without further delay. The House-passed bill would eliminate a burden on job creators by repealing a tax that requires government agencies to withhold 3 percent of all payments for goods and services.

As someone who comes from a small business background, I can attest that although this provision does not take effect until the end of next year, it hurts job creation now because businesses look several years ahead when they are deciding how to invest. It is not surprising that over 150 businesses, health care, education, and local government groups support passage of this legislation. In addition, over 400 Members of the House of Representatives have voted for it, and President Obama has endorsed it, as well as Representative BLACK's associated cost-saving measure.

Instead of waiting for more stimulus bills that face bipartisan opposition, the Senate should work with the House to pass jobs bills like this one that is supported by both parties.

□ 1120

There are already 15 jobs bills passed by the House that are being delayed unnecessarily, and 3 percent withholding repeal joins those forgotten 15 in waiting in our U.S. Senate and by our Senate colleagues. The House version of this repeal continues to have strong bipartisan support.

The Senate has heard from job creators just as we have about the need for this legislation, and they should work with us in passing commonsense jobs bills, starting with the repeal of the 3 percent withholding tax.

KEYSTONE XL PIPELINE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. TERRY) for 4 minutes.

Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I'm the author of one of the bills sitting in the Senate, the "forgotten 15." This is a bill that will instantaneously create 20,000 jobs and spin off a potential 100,000 to 200,000 additional jobs and put us on the path to energy security. I'm talking about the pipeline bill, the Keystone XL pipeline.

Now, that bill was passed on a massive bipartisan vote, 279-174, one of the best bipartisan showings of nonsuspension bills. It was placed on the Senate calendar on July 28. We held a press conference asking the Senate to take it up. We sent a bipartisan letter to the majority leader asking him to place it on the calendar for vote.

This bill just simply set a timeline for the President and State Department to make a decision. Then, it was November 1. We sit here on this day, November 4—I think it's the 4th—and the President just said 2 days ago to a local Omaha TV station anchorman that he'll make a decision in a few months.

Well, I would encourage the Senate to take up this bill; change the date, obviously, maybe to December 1 or December 15 or December 31. But the reality is this permit for this pipeline is 1,142 days old. That's double the record time for any other transcontinental pipeline—double.

Yes, there is a political storm about environmental safety. This trans-Canadian pipeline has been studied more than any other pipeline. The environmental assessments say this is the most secure pipeline ever designed and has little to no impact to the environment of the sand hills of Nebraska and the underlying aquifer.

Now, since all of the studies have shown there's little to no risk to the environment and pipelines remain the safest way to transport oil to our United States refineries, this puts us on a path to energy security. In fact, the 700,000 barrels that come from our friend Canada offset the oil we import from Venezuela. And even the Department of Energy said that this will almost offset all of OPEC oil. I think that secures our Nation.

And did I again—should I mention the 20,000 labor jobs created by this pipeline, the fact that it doesn't impact the fragility, the ecosystem or environment of the sand hills and the aquifer?

Mr. Leader, bring this bill up in the Senate. Let's create these jobs, let's produce our infrastructure, and let's secure America's energy future.

HOMELESSNESS AMONG OUR VETERANS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK) for 4 minutes.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today, as we approach Veterans Day and we set aside time to recognize our Nation's veterans, also to address the problem of homelessness among those who have served our Nation.

Homelessness is a problem facing many Americans today, but it is particularly acute in the veteran community. While less than 10 percent of the population of the United States are veterans, they comprise 25 percent of the entire homeless population. All told, the Veterans Administration estimates that there are 107,000 homeless veterans nationwide. Among a population that have devoted themselves to the service of our Nation, these numbers are unacceptable.

The National Cemetery at Washington Crossing is located in my congressional district in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and serves as a final resting place for many veterans. The location of the National Cemetery is in the heart of Pennsylvania's Eighth Congressional District and places the plight of all veterans, homeless or not, preeminently in the collective psyche of my community.

Bucks County takes a solemn measure of pride in guarding both the mortal remains and the honor of veterans from across the Nation. And while Bucks County is honored and proud to provide a final resting place or final home to our Nation's veterans, our Nation must ensure all veterans are honored and sheltered while they are living as well. Today I would like to share one of their stories.

This past Flag Day, I was handed a pouch containing spent shell casings from a memorial service at the National Cemetery. The casings were from the service of U.S. Army Veteran John Griffin, who was buried at the National Cemetery at Washington Crossing earlier this year. John served our Nation in Vietnam from 1968 to 1970. He passed away in February of this year at a nursing home in Pennsylvania, and for some period before John entered the nursing home, he was homeless.

John's service was not attended by any relatives or friends. The National Cemetery holds monthly services for veterans who are laid to rest without the presence of their families. At this service, the flag that draped John's coffin was accepted by a group of women

from the community who have undertaken this role to provide a measure of respect and recognition to those who have passed.

Despite numerous inquiries, neither I nor my staff has been able to learn any more about the life, service, or death of John Griffin. We know that John was honorably discharged, but beyond that, his life and his service to our Nation have been lost for the next generation of soldiers who will serve.

In his second inaugural address, President Lincoln, looking at the wounds that needed to be healed as the Civil War drew to a close, charged our Nation "to care for him who shall have borne the battle." This we must do, but we must be ever mindful that homelessness, among veterans or among the population at large, is often a symptom of a deeper problem. Addiction, posttraumatic stress disorder, and strained family relations can collude to leave veterans without shelter. And while these factors may explain homelessness among veterans, they do not excuse us, as a Nation, from remedying it.

I do not know with any certainty what, if any, root causes led to John Griffin's homelessness, but I'm certain that our Nation owed him better. We owed him more than a makeshift camp in a local woods. We must rededicate ourselves to the service of those who have served our Nation.

The story of John Griffin is not rare, but we must work to make it so, because among the men and women who sacrificed and risked their lives in the service of our Nation, one homeless veteran is too many.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) for 2 minutes.

Mr. CASSIDY. Unemployment continues to hover over 9 percent. And when we say unemployment as 9 percent, that is a statistic. But we know that it's just not a statistic; it is a family. It is a family which is less able to provide, less able to have stability because of this unemployment rate.

Now, as it turns out, the unemployment rate is not generally distributed. It turns out it's principally among blue collar workers. Blue collar workers have traditionally been employed in manufacturing, construction, and mining. And this is one of the reasons why I, and many Republicans and many Democrats, so strongly support the Keystone XL project.

Think about it. Because they will extract that oil from the ground, creating jobs there, they are then going to build a pipeline, construction. And to build that pipeline, they have to manufacture steel. We're going to be creating jobs by this one project in the three areas that those who are now unemployed are principally employed in.

Now, this is not done with government subsidies. It does not put the tax-

payer at risk. Indeed, it will generate more tax, not by increasing rates, but by increasing income, more tax receipts to help lower our Nation's deficit.

I could go on about the increase in energy security, about how the oil sands actually have a better carbon footprint than some of the oil we are now importing from Venezuela. But the bottom line is we are in a recession of 9 percent. The President has the ability to create 20,000 jobs directly and 100,000 thereafter.

I think because of this and to show the kind of across-the-aisle support for this—this pipeline is supported by the Laborers International Union of North America, the Teamsters, the AFL-CIO, the Pipeline Contractors Association, and other major unions.

□ 1130

Mr. President, please create 20,000 jobs directly, 100,000 jobs indirectly, a total package, targeting those people who are most unemployed now without using a government subsidy and, in fact, by increasing government tax receipts and, in so doing, increase our energy security. Please approve the Keystone XL project.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today.

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 31 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess until noon.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

We pause in Your presence and ask guidance for the men and women of the people's House. Give them wisdom, strength, and love as they face the tasks of the waning weeks of the first session. Help them to be great in heart, genuine in commitment, generous in spirit, and good in mind that the work done may be for the highest welfare of our Nation and of all nations.

Whatever the experiences that come to them and to us all this day, grant that we may meet them with quick confidence and never-ending goodwill. Keep us ever faithful to our duties, committed to doing justice and truth, and loyal to our Nation in its lofty ideals.

Bless us this day and every day, and may all that is done within the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory. Amen.